

tion camp, but shall remain awaiting the orders of The Adjutant General of the Army. The Adjutant General may forthwith issue an order discharging such person from the military service for the convenience of the Government.

Three official copies of the discharge order should be sent at once by The Adjutant General to the local board. Upon receipt of these orders the local board should enter the name of the man discharged on Form 164A and forward Form 164A, together with two of the certified copies of the order of discharge, to the mobilization camp to which it furnishes men. The authorities at the mobilization camp will make the necessary entries to complete Form 164A, and will thereupon give the local board credit on its net quota for one drafted man.

The American Ambulance Hospital has become the first American military hospital in France, and by action of its board of directors in Paris, is hereafter to be administered by the United States Army under the immediate supervision of the American Red Cross. It will be known as the American Military Hospital.

## Notice

The following pamphlets may be obtained, post prepaid, at the price indicated from the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Every doctor should have a full set and circulate them as widely as possible.

### "Nostrums and Quackery" (Second Edition).

For some years the Journal of the American Medical Association has published articles dealing with quackery and the "patent medicine" evil. While the claims and methods of the medical fakirs have been investigated and exposed by the Journal, the Association's chemists have analyzed the various preparations put out by these concerns and thus made plain the speciousness of their claims. All this and much additional matter has been brought together, elaborated and freely illustrated to make the book "Nostrums and Quackery," which is issued in a permanent and attractive form, bound in green cloth, stamped in gold. More than 700 pages; over 300 illustrations. Price, \$1.00.

"The Great American Fraud," by Samuel Hopkins Adams. (Fifth enlarged edition.) Price, paper cover, 25 cents; cloth cover, 50 cents.

"Cancer Cure" Frauds. Illustrated; 6 cents.

"Consumption Cures," Illustrated; price 20 cents.

Convictions under the Food and Drugs Act. Illustrated; price 15 cents.

Cosmetic Nostrums. Illustrated; price 10 cents.

"Deafness Cures." Illustrated; price 10 cents.

"Epilepsy Cures." Illustrated; price 10 cents.

"Female Weakness Cures." Illustrated; 15 cents.

Medical Institutes. Illustrated; price 20 cents.

Medical Mail-Order Frauds. Illustrated; price 10 cents.

"Men's Specialists." Illustrated; price 10 cents.

Miscellaneous Nostrums. Illustrated; price 15 cents.

Nostrums for Kidney Disease and Diabetes. Illustrated; price 10 cents.

"Obesity Cures." Illustrated; 10 cents.

Sanatogen. Illustrated; price 10 cents.

Some Quasi-Medical Institutions. Illustrated; price 10 cents.

Some Mechanical Cure-Alls. Illustrated; price 10 cents.

Some Miscellaneous "Specialists." Illustrated; price 10 cents.

"At the Bar of Public Opinion." Price 10 cents.

This is a collection of quoted opinions from

newspapers and magazines on the subject of the nostrum evil and quackery. The criticisms, coming from sources which might be financially benefited if they kept silent, are of particular interest.

New booklet, "The Production of Pure Milk," containing the milk law with new amendments, is now ready for distribution.—(State Board of Health Bulletin.)

## MEDICAL LECTURES.

The sixteenth course of Lane medical lectures will be delivered by Simon Flexner, M. D., LL. D., director of laboratories, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City, N. Y., on the evenings of October 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1917, at 8:15 o'clock in Lane Hall, Stanford University Medical School, Sacramento street, near Webster, San Francisco, Cal. The medical profession and students of medicine are cordially invited to attend.

The titles of the lectures to be given by Dr. Simon Flexner are as follows:

### Physical Basis and Present Status of Specific Serum and Drug Therapy.

October 8, 1917, Lecture I—Epidemic Meningitis; Lobar Pneumonia; Bacillary Dysentery and Specificity in Bacterial Sera.

October 9, 1917, Lecture II—Gaseous Gangrene; Shiga Bacillary Dysentery; and the Principles of Homoserum Therapy.

October 10, 1917, Lecture III—Poliomyelitis and the Principles of Homoserum Therapy.

October 11, 1917, Lecture IV—Local Specific Therapy as illustrated by the Serum Treatment of Epidemic Meningitis, Poliomyelitis and Tetanus.

October 12, 1917, Lecture V—Chemotherapy of the Spirochetal Infections.

## State Board of Health

### BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The State will co-operate with the army and navy in reducing venereal diseases in the men stationed in California to a minimum. To do this it will be necessary to prevent these diseases in the civil population near army and navy posts, and to extend the work as rapidly as possible throughout the State.

To carry on this work it was recommended to Governor Stephens, on August 13th, by the Military Welfare Commission that a Bureau of Venereal Diseases be established under the State Board of Health and that \$60,000 be appropriated from war emergency funds for its support during the next two years. The delegation which laid the plan before the Governor included Mr. Warren Olney, Jr., and Dr. Millbank Johnson of the State Military Welfare Commission, Colonel Lynch of the United States Army, Lieutenant James E. Miller of the United States Navy, and Doctors George E. Ebright and Wilbur A. Sawyer of the State Board of Health. The plan met with the hearty approval of the Governor, and work will be begun immediately.

The functions of such a Bureau have been tentatively outlined as follows:

#### Direct Control.

1. To secure the reporting of cases of syphilis and gonococcus infection, together with the probable sources of infection, by physicians and by the medical officers of the army and navy.

2. To investigate, with the assistance of local officials, any suspected foci of infection and to isolate infectious persons whenever it is necessary to prevent their spreading disease.

3. With the co-operation of cities and counties to care for the men and women isolated on account of venereal disease in public isolation hospitals until the patients are no longer infectious.

4. As far as possible to secure the medical

examination for venereal diseases of male and female prisoners and other appropriate groups, and to provide for their isolation and treatment so that they will not spread disease when released.

5. Through the operation of this plan to prevent the heretofore common evil of one community "passing on" to another its undesirables, thereby multiplying foci of infection.

6. To focus on this subject the social forces necessary to give former prostitutes, after they have been put into good physical condition, an opportunity to enter into productive occupations under conditions fair to themselves and to the community.

#### **Public Opportunities for Diagnosis and Treatment.**

1. To investigate all clinics or hospitals treating venereal diseases and to bring into existence adequate day and evening clinics and opportunities for hospital treatment for syphilis and gonorrhea.

2. To make a list of accredited clinics in which venereal diseases are treated, accrediting only those which reach high standards in staffs, equipment and results.

3. To purchase and issue, without charge, to approved public hospitals and clinics, salvarsan or approved substitutes, for use in making cases of syphilis non-infectious in the shortest possible time.

4. To arrange with city laboratories to give free diagnostic tests for syphilis and gonococcus infections, and to encourage the more general use of the free Wassermann tests and other tests available at the Bureau of Communicable Diseases.

#### **Educational.**

1. To issue printed pamphlets, cards and placards of information relative to the prevention of venereal disease, and to co-operate with the army and navy and other agencies in giving talks to appropriate groups.

2. To co-operate with the Military Welfare Commission in the suppression of prostitution as the principal source of venereal diseases, but avoiding confusion of the campaign against venereal diseases with the movement against vice as a strictly moral issue.

3. To oppose any local plan for licensing prostitution or issuing certificates of health to prostitutes, by showing that this is in conflict with modern methods of control of venereal diseases, and to substitute the above program, which is entirely consistent with the suppression of prostitution.

### **State Board of Medical Examiners**

Attention has been called to the alleged violation of certain Japanese who, we understand, are practicing medicine and surgery in this state without the formality of obtaining a license issued by this board, as provided in Statutes of 1913, Chapter 354, effective August 10, 1913; Statutes of 1915, Chapter 105, effective August 8, 1915, and Statutes of 1917, Chapter 81, effective July 27, 1917.

Section 17 of Chapter 81, Statutes of 1917, provides, that any individual practicing, or who holds himself out as practicing, any system of the healing art in California, without being the possessor of a certificate issued by this board, is violating the Statutes of this State. In the amendments effective July 27, 1917, is a provision wherein the applicant before this board may write his examination in a foreign language, providing the expenses of the interpreter or translator are borne by such applicant. This expense is to be in addition to the regular \$25.00 fee exacted in the Medical Practice Act of each applicant for written examination. The Board has determined that the selection of an interpreter will

be made in such manner that any collusion between the applicant and the interpreter may be avoided. The plan of the board will be to conceal the name of the interpreter until such time as the applicant presents himself in the examination room. The applicant may write his examination papers in Japanese and the translator, seated at the same table, will transcribe them into English; both of these books of answers will then be retained by the board and subject to revision, if necessary, by a second translator. This board will use every endeavor to have these examinations conducted with absolute fairness and impartiality. We have been advised that interpreters, or translators, may be obtained for \$10.00 per day, and inasmuch as the examination covers a period of three days, or perchance, four days, the cost to the applicant, in addition to the \$25.00 above mentioned, will be \$30 or \$40.00, depending on whether three or four days may be consumed in the writing of the examination.

The following plan was adopted:

First: That there be one interpreter for each foreign applicant.

Second: That each applicant bear the expense of the interpreter. That the papers be translated at the same time the examinee is writing the specific papers, the idea being to prevent the papers being taken from the room where the examination is held.

Third: The recommendation that the applicant complete a paper and commence the second paper prior to the translator beginning work on the first paper, after discussion, was deemed impractical, inasmuch as should the examination close at 6:00 p. m., there would be a possibility of the last paper written by the applicant being translated after the watchers had left the examination room.

Fourth: That the original papers and the translated copies be filed permanently with the Board as a matter of record.

Fifth: That the interpreter be selected through conference with the foreign Consul, either in Los Angeles or in San Francisco, wherever the meeting may be held.

Sixth: The foreign Medical Society reports that an interpreter can be secured to translate the entire set of papers for \$10.00 per day of service.

Seventh: It was recommended that the interpreter and applicant be permitted to use a small dictionary to assist in translating from the specific foreign language into English. The representative of the society agreed to recommend such a dictionary.

Eighth: It was further recommended that the interpreter be a layman rather than a medical man, thus obviating any criticism that the interpreter might be accused of professional jealousy should the applicant be unsuccessful in passing the examination.

Ninth: Providing the Board deems it expedient to engage an extra watcher for the examination of an applicant who writes the examination in a foreign language, the expense of such watcher will be borne by the applicant.

#### **RECORD OF EXAMINATIONS BY THE STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS, JULY, 1917.**

##### **Stanford University School of Medicine—Class A.**

No. examined, 2; percentage of exams. passed:  
81-3/9; 88-2/9

None failed.

##### **University of California Medical School—Class A.**

No. examined, 1; percentage of exams. passed:  
91

None failed.